

For EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, S.E. and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
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HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
With which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRAVEL REPORT
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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Hongkong, 13th December, 1909. [25]

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BIRTH.

On 7th January, 1910, at Bieton, 117, 7he
Peck, the wife of L. N. LEEPE, of a son. [145]

DEATH.

At Shanghai, GEORGE READ FAWCETT, late
member of Hongkong Company, Shanghai Vol-
unteer Fire Brigade.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIGES ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 8TH, 1910.

The election campaign in the United Kingdom is rapidly drawing to its close. Parliament, which was prorogued on the 3rd ult., will be dissolved to-day, the election writs are to issue on the 10th inst., and the first pollings will take place on Saturday next. More than a month has passed since the House of Commons by a majority of 215 votes affirmed the action of the Lords in rejecting the Budget to be a breach of the Constitution and a usurpation of the rights of the Commons. Following closely on this fifty speakers addressed an indignation meeting in Trafalgar Square. "Political garotters" and "hereditary highwaymen" were the favourite epithets employed to describe the action of the Lords, and one of the Labour M.P.s. gleefully announced that the House of Commons had got the House of Lords by the throat and was going to strangle it. The meeting by resolution demanded that the right of veto possessed by the House of Lords should be entirely abolished. By the Liberal organs this demonstration was regarded as a most hopeful indication of the extent to which the country had been aroused. We were treated to discourses likening the situation to the fierce and strenuous times of Cromwell, but as the campaign has proceeded it is real-

ed even by the most level-headed members of the Liberal Party that the situation does not compare in dramatic interest even with the Home Rule days. Reuters informed us indeed only a few days ago—that the moderate men of both political parties are agreed that the result of the election depends on the mass of seemingly apathetic silent voters who are believed to be extraordinarily numerous. We can quite understand why it should be so. The dispute between the Lords and the Commons is not, as the Liberal leaders have been affirming, the sole issue of the election. The country is not outraged at the decision of the Lords referring the Budget to the people for their consideration, and while the silent voter will have his own opinion as to the necessity of a second Chamber he will bear in mind that issues are involved in this election which far transcend in importance what is called the House of Lords Question. Home Rule for Ireland and Tariff Reform for the whole of the United Kingdom are questions of far greater concern to the country. No such unchecked control over finance as is demanded for the House of Commons exists in any British Colony or in any of the principal countries of the world, and if the House of Lords Question was in reality the sole issue before the electors we feel very sure that it would be shown that the country has no burning desire for a Single Chamber. Home Rule, Tariff Reform and the Budget introduce lines of cleavage in the Party ranks which make it difficult to forecast the result of the election, especially when we have a mass of seemingly apathetic silent voters who are extraordinarily numerous. The official forecast of the Chief Liberal Whip in October last was that if the Lords rejected the Budget the Government would lose seventy seats at the General Election. It may be that he is not now quite so optimistic in his estimates. At the General Election in 1906 the Ministerialists secured a majority of 854. If they were to lose but seventy seats in the coming election they would still occupy a strong position in the new House of Commons, but the opinion seems to be growing, that whichever party is returned will have a small majority, and it need hardly be added, nothing can be worse for the country and the Empire at large than a weak Government.

The Lord Bishop of Victoria will preach at St. Andrew's to-morrow at the evening service.

Mr. Willard B. Hull, formerly of the American Consulate-General, Shanghai, and well known in Hankow and Canton, has resigned from the service.

The lengthy administration dispute, which commenced in the Supreme Court on Tuesday, was resumed yesterday, when Sir Henry Berkeley continued his opening statement.

Herr Max Muller, German Consul, who has been acting Consul-General in Shanghai during the absence of Dr. von Bari, has left for Hankow, where he will take charge of the German Consulate.

St. At Stephen's College this afternoon the last meeting in connection with the universal week of prayer will be held. The Rev. I. Gonnah will introduce the discussion, which will be on the subject "Home Missions and the Jews."

The total output of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's three mines for the week ending 15th December amounted to 26,505.78 tons and the sales during the period to 28,905.55 tons.

The subsidy of ¥420,000 to horse-racing associations, which was rejected in the last session of the Japanese Diet, is again included in the next Budget by the Horse Administration Bureau.

Inspector Macdonald proceeded against a native before Mr. E. Hallifax at the Magistrate's yesterday for stealing a quantity of clothing from a brothel at Yau-mat. The defendant was found guilty, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

The Directors of the Y.M.C.A. have invited Capt. G. B. Mackenzie and Mr. J. J. Stodart Kennedy to join the Board in place of Dr. A. P. Wilder and Mr. Hon. H. W. Slade, who resigned on leaving the Colony.

The Tokyo Foreign Office is reported to have informally decided to station commercial commissioners in London, New York, Hongkong and Tientsin from the next fiscal year. The necessary expenditure is included in the Budget for 1910-11.

A new nickel five-cent coin has been issued in Ceylon. In shape it is almost square with rounded corners. When Hongkong decides to have a new subsidiary coinage distinguishable in the dark from the present coinage which has been so closely copied by China, so far as shape and weight are concerned, we think the little Indian nickel with a selvaged edge would be preferred to the Ceylon coin, which appears from the illustrations in the Colombo papers to be rather cumbersome.

Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith has given judgment at Singapore in favour of Mr. H. Abrams on claim and counter-claim, in his action against the Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co. The matter arose out of a shipment of 15 horses by Mr. Abrams to Shanghai. He forwarded his bill for \$5,450 (Straits dollars) and received in payment a draft for \$4,032, which defendant said was the equivalent of \$5,450 (Mexican dollars), in which money they alleged they were purchasing. There was a counter-claim for Tails 1,500 for loss of profit and expense of keeping the horses. The defendants also alleged various defects in the horses.

An interesting trade-mark case came on before Mr. Wolfertan, at Singapore, on Dec. 23, when Chiong Ewe Wan, of 16, High Street, pleaded guilty to applying a false trade-mark to bottles of scent. The scent was made in Japan, but bears a label to the effect that it was "Made in Germany" with a "J." This is not the label complained of, but a small one which bears the image of a cock, a few words in English and the words Messrs. Clouet & Co., in Malay. It is premised that the Japanese manufacturers, in imitating the label of Messrs. Clouet & Co., did not know what the Malay character signified. The accused was fined \$25 and the case of essence forfeited to the Crown.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's yesterday a Naval petty officer proceeded against a rishia coolie for attempting to steal a \$5 bill. Complainant alighted from a rishia in front of the Colonial Hotel in Jubilee Street, and in feeling in one of his trousers pockets for a ten cent piece he dropped the \$5 bill, which he alleged the rishia coolie covered with his foot. A blue-jacket who was in the vicinity informed the Court that he saw the coolie do this, and approaching the pair pushed the latter and picked up the note. The coolie then seized his rishia and ran away. Defendant denied the charge, and called a witness from the body of the Court, who corroborated his story. Mr. Wood dismissed the charge.

AN EXTRADITION CASE.

Chief Detective-Inspector Hanson applied to Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's yesterday, on behalf of the Portuguese Government, for the extradition to Macao of a Chinese named Mak Fat, who is alleged to have been concerned in a big robbery which took place there recently.

Mr. Hanson informed his Worship that the defendant was arrested and charged with being in possession of property stolen out of the Colony. The Macao authorities had applied for his extradition, and it appeared that his accomplice in the crime had informed against him. Captain Badesley had answered the letter he received from Macao, and referred the authorities there to the Macao Extradition Ordinance, which made it essential that correspondence should pass between Governor and Governor. This correspondence had not yet passed.

His Worship remanded the prisoner until Thursday morning.

HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY.

The concert given by this Society last night in St. George's Hall equalled, if it may not indeed be said to have surpassed, any previous concert given by the Society. The chorus numbered upwards of fifty voices, and the orchestra was a fairly strong one, comprising as it did many members of the Band of H.M.S. King Alfred. The programme opened with the ballad "The Miller's Wooing" (Faulstich) given by chorus and orchestra. It was exceedingly well rendered and showed at once the efficiency of the chorus and the careful training it had received. A song by Mr. C. K. Lloyd, R.N., entitled "Son of Mine" by W. Wallace, was the second item. Mr. Lloyd has a pleasing baritone voice, and sang the ballad admirably. The audience by prolonged applause signified their wish for an encore, and the singer sang "I live for you," a song which, however, was not the equal of the first. Mrs. E. G. Barrett followed with two songs, (a) "My love for you" and, (b) "The dawn of joy" composed by Mr. Denman Fuller and orchestrated by the composer for this concert. They were exceedingly pretty compositions, and Mrs. Barrett, being in excellent voice, sang both songs with a grace and sweetness that won the most cordial applause. The second song was very kindly repeated. The fourth item was a duo concertant by Weber, for piano and violin, beautifully played by Mr. Cousins and Mr. A. S. Taylor. Then followed the ballad "Tulsi Cain," given by the chorus and orchestra. All concerned are to be cordially congratulated on the very fine rendering of the work, and particularly the third and last verses. An interval of ten minutes followed, and Part II opened with Mendelssohn's "Ronde Brillant" for piano and orchestra, by Mr. Denman Fuller at the piano, and the orchestra under the conductorship of Mr. Tuxford. Mr. Fuller's ability as a pianist is so well known that it will go without the saying that the work was played with mastery, execution and perfect sympathy, delighting the audience and evoking applause which only ceased when Mr. Fuller re-appeared and gave us an encore short but exquisite composition entitled "The Water Nymphs." Then came "The Wreck of the Hesperus" by the chorus and orchestra. This, we believe, is the third year in succession in which this ballad has been given by the Philharmonic Society, but we do not suppose that any one was less acceptable to the audience on that account. The work had been orchestrated throughout for this concert by Mr. Denman Fuller, and the ballad was certainly given, on this occasion with finer effect than before, and that is no mean compliment. Taken altogether, the concert was a great success, on which all who took part are to be heartily congratulated, and none more so than Mr. Denman Fuller, the accomplished conductor. Special mention should also be made of the services of Mrs. Cousins who on this occasion was the accompanist, and a very efficient one.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message
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[BUTLER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

CHINA'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

A WARNING.

LONDON, January 7th.
"The Times" prints a two column article from its Shanghai correspondent headed "China's Indebtedness." The Correspondent says the security of the loans made to China depends solely on the continued authority and solvency of the Central Government. The policy and proceedings of the Chinese Government, heads, deserve the closest attention. China must seriously put her house in order or face financial difficulties of the most serious kind.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

REMOVAL OF A RUSSIAN FOREIGN
OFFICE OFFICIAL.

LONDON, January 7th.
The St. Petersburg Correspondent of the "Times" states that M. Plancon, Head of the Far Eastern Department of the Foreign Office, has been superseded for presenting a Memorandum alleging that Japan is preparing to attack Russia.

THE HAGUE PRIZE COURT.

LONDON, January 7th.
A Washington dispatch says that Mr. Knox, the Secretary of State, has circularised the signatories to The Hague Convention proposing that the Prize Court established by the Conference be invested with functions of jurisdiction by the Arbitration Tribunal to adjudicate differences between the Powers.

The acceptance of Great Britain, Germany and France is expected.

The execution of the plan will mark the completion of the most important step in making international arbitration a fact instead of a theory.

MANCHURIAN RAILWAYS.

AMERICAN DESIRE FOR THEIR
NEUTRALISATION.

LONDON, January 7th.
A Washington dispatch says that Secretary Knox in a statement anent the neutralisation of the Manchurian railways says the Government of the United States believes this to be the most effective way to secure for China the undisturbed enjoyment of political rights in Manchuria and to promote the normal development of the Eastern province under the open-door policy.

MR. BALFOUR PROVOKES A
STORM.

CLAMOROUS PROTESTS FROM THE
GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PRESS.

LONDON, January 7th.
A statement made by Mr. Balfour in a speech at Harley to the effect that he had heard Germans remark that Germany would not allow Great Britain to adopt Tariff Reform, has provoked a storm of discussion and criticism and clamorous protests from the German Press regretting Mr. Balfour's tactics as serving the ends of the war-mongers.

The Austrian Press denounces Mr. Balfour for not shrinking from horrible falsehoods regarding Germany in an attempt to gain popularity. Numerous speeches are being made by members of the Cabinet, including Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Mr. McKenna and Lord Crewe, declaring that Mr. Balfour is wantonly inflaming Anglo-German opinion.

["NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS SERVICE."]

DISSOLUTION HONOURS.

LONDON, December 31st.
There will be none of the customary New Year Honours, but an Honours list on the occasion of the dissolution is expected.

TARIFF REFORM.

LONDON, December 31st.
Mr. Balfour, in answer to the statements made by the Radicals that the Unionists sought to impose taxes on food, emphasized the fact that food was already taxed and that the proportionate contribution to the revenue by the working classes would not be increased by fiscal reform, while, on the other hand, there would be increased employment.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD AND
THE BRITISH NAVY.

LONDON, December 31st.
Speaking at Grimsby Lord Charles Beresford said that he would publicly ask Mr. Asquith whether it were not a fact that letters were constantly received by the Government from senior naval officers pointing out the inadequacy of the British Navy as at present constituted.

THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

LONDON, January 3rd.
Despatches from Sydney, New South Wales, state that there are no signs of a settlement of the strike of coal-miners. The Broken Hill South Silver Mining Company has been closed owing to the impossibility of procuring further supplies of coal. This renders idle 8,100 men.

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.

LONDON, January 3rd.
The late Dr. Ludwig Mond, formerly managing director of Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., whose death was reported on December 18th last, has left £50,000 to the Royal Society and a similar amount to the University of Heidelberg, for research in chemistry and physics.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE
"KAGA MARU."

Confirming the telegraphic news from our Tokyo correspondent of an accident to the Kaga-maru, the Hongkong Branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha write:—We beg to inform you that we have received a telegram from our head office in Tokyo reading:—
"Kaga-maru telegraph from sea-boarder shaft broke 29th December. She is expected at Yokohama 18th January. Cargo passengers go forward transhipping to Yamato-maru substituted for, sailing from Yokohama 20th January."
The Kaga-maru was scheduled to have left Seattle on 21st December.

THE S.S. "MINNESOTA."

With reference to the Tokyo telegram published in our yesterday's issue which stated that the Minnesota as well as the Kaga Maru had met with an accident at sea, we are informed by Mr. C. F. McWilliams, General Agent of the Great Northern Steamship Co., that he received a cable yesterday from the head office, Yokohama, advising him that the Minnesota arrived at that port on January 5th, her due date, and will take her departure from all ports of call according to schedule. We are glad to make this correction of a mistake which we are at present unable to explain.

GREAT FIRE AT MANILA.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED 700,000 PESOS.

The Manila Cablenews of the 4th inst. says:—An overturned candle caused a P700,000 fire which broke out at 1.45 this morning in the Escoita building, corner of Nuva, Nomanog and the Rosario a three-cornered structure housing a succession of small stores on the ground floor and a horde of Chinese residents on the second and third floor. The fire started somewhere inside the building and had burned several minutes before it was noticed. Station after station sent its equipment until finally the whole department was there. A hose was laid to the Pasig river, and a good volume of water gushed through the twelve inch mains. The building and the one next to it, a two store structure, were so much tinder and were soon mere shells and fell in. The buildings behind were soon afire and the fire spread over a whole square block back to Calle Nuva and Dasmarias. The wind shifted so that the flames turned in the direction of the American Bazaar and other stores in that vicinity on the Escoita, and all that section across Calle Nuva. Only the two-by-four alley Curro separated the burning tinder boxes from the somewhat more substantial building between them and the Escoita establishment. The firemen broke into this building, and there in the narrow, smoke blinded alley, they fought until after four o'clock before they were sure of having saved the important business section of Manila. The quality of the buildings and the stores made excellent food for the flames. The buildings were of flimsy wooden construction and the Calle Rosario side was made up of drygoods stores, while those facing on Calle Nuva were grocery stores. While the flames were eating their way back to Calle Nuva and were darting eager tongues across the alley Curro the intense heat on Calle Rosario where the fire started, No. 94, was threatening the stores and building across the street, and the fire fighters had to drench them repeatedly. No loss of life is reported, although there were many narrow escapes. Most of the property belonged to the famous Palanca estate. The buildings were insured, but most of the stores were not insured owing to the high rate.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 7th January.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ
(PUNISH JUDGE).

ALLIED WRONGFUL SEIZURE.
The case in which Wong E claimed \$1,000 from the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha for wrongful seizure of goods and trespass was mentioned. Mr. Gardiner for plaintiff asked for a day to be fixed. Defendants had not filed their defence, but he thought they would do so in a day or two. Mr. Davidson, for defendants, asked that the case stand over for a week, because his friend might want further plaidings. His Lordship remarked that the case had been in hand a long time. Mr. Davidson said there had been a great deal of delay by plaintiff in the early stages. The defence was ready and would be filed now. The hearing was fixed for Tuesday week.

A COMEDIAN'S ACTION.

The case was mentioned in which W. Lochrane, a comedian, sued L. M. Levy, for \$878.98.

Mr. L. d'Almada, for plaintiff, asked for a day to be fixed.

Mr. R. F. C. Master, for defendant, said he had to get documents from Shanghai.

The case was put in next Friday's list.

A DRESSMAKER'S BILL.

Mario Flint sued Miss Olga, Lyndhurst Terrace, for \$224.20 for dresses and dress making.

The hearing was fixed for next week.

MISTRESS AND GOVERNESS.

Mr. Paget Hott, who appeared for the plaintiff, mentioned the case in which Eve Engdow sued Mrs. Prior, of Victoria View, Kowloon, for \$443.50 damages for alleged wrongful dismissal from her position as governess to defendant. He explained to his Lordship that the other side had the previous day served him with the defence in the matter.

Mr. Dixon, for the defendant, thought they had better go into chambers.

Mr. Hott said that the grounds for the dismissal were stated to be "general behaviour" and wilful disobedience to lawful commands. He would like to have particulars of the disobedience and to give some indication of what "general behaviour" was.

Mr. Dixon said it was rather difficult without disclosing his case, but he could tell his friend verbally what it was.

Mr. Hott replied that he preferred to have it written.

His Lordship agreed that the particulars asked be given.

SUING AS ONE.

In the action by W. Dobby and another against M. Tchelschulsky for \$131.00 Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant, who appeared in person, denied owing the money and the hearing was fixed for Tuesday.

His Lordship—I don't know who the plaintiffs are. How can they claim salary jointly?

Mr. d'Almada—They were engaged together.

His Lordship—Are they husband and wife?

Mr. d'Almada—No, they were engaged at the same time.

His Lordship—I don't think they can sue together.

A SPORTING OFFER.

Gunda Singh, watchman, sued J. M. Haughton and another for \$450 due on a promissory note.

Mr. F. K. d'Almada appeared for the defendants and stated that payments amounting to \$130 had been made.

His Lordship—But that was paid as interest. You cannot take that off.

Mr. d'Almada suggested that plaintiff be asked to consent to judgment for \$320. Plaintiff declined to do so.

The second defendant, a Portuguese woman was called and spoke to having made the payments mentioned.

Plaintiff denied having received the money, but agreed, if the first defendant would go into the box and state on oath that the money had been paid, to accept his statement and agree to judgment for \$320.

The first defendant stated that the money had been paid, and his Lordship accordingly entered judgment for \$320.

THE SLANDER ACTION.

The case in which W. H. W. Loureiro proceeded against J. C. Cameron to recover damages not exceeding \$1,000 for slander, was resumed. Mr. Reader Harris, from the office of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. F. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defendant. The jury consisted of Messrs. P. R. Wolfe, A. Hamilton and J. H. Mead.

A. J. Lindberg, second engineer on the Paul Benz, said he was on the Tak Hing in July last. Plaintiff was then on the Shun Lee. Witness said he remembered that on the 11th July plaintiff asked witness to change into the Shun Lee as there had been some trouble on board. Next Sunday Loureiro was dismissed. On the same day witness saw Captain Cameron, who told him that they had had to get rid of Loureiro because he had been getting so much work done on the ship. He said that Loureiro had been in the habit of accepting bribes and commissions.

Cross-examined: Are you on good terms with Captain Cameron?

—I am on speaking terms with both.

This concluded the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Master asked his Lordship to dismiss the action.

Mr. Harris said the evidence must be left to the jury.

Mr. Master addressed the jury, suggesting that there was no evidence of the slander complained of having been uttered, and that there was no occasion to hear the defendant.

The jury were unable to agree whether or not the plaintiff had made out his case and the hearing proceeded.

James Cameron, master of the *On Lee*, denied that he was instrumental in getting plaintiff discharged or that he had said plaintiff was guilty of accepting bribes.

Cross-examined, Mr. Loureiro recommended him as master for the *Shun Lee*. Prior to that he was mate. He could not say why Loureiro was dismissed on the 17th July. He did not ask the reason why Loureiro was got rid of in twenty-four hours. Witness admitted having "an argument" with Loureiro on the 11th July about coal. Loureiro accused witness of writing to the office about the windlass.

And you threatened to strike him?—Not then.

Didn't you have a dispute at the same time with Captain Cooper?—Yes. He had a dispute with me.

By the jury—It was not customary for the manager to consult with the captain before any changes were made. He was not consulted in the present instance.

The jury returned a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, awarding him \$550 damages and costs.

THE MOOSA EBRAHIM CASE.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

The hearing of the case in which Moosa Ebrahim stands indicted for committing offences under the Bankruptcy Ordinance was continued before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defendant.

His Worship remarked that he had received a written application from Mr. Beavis for a case to be stated on the ground of the admissibility of evidence of a bill of costs with a letter to Allana. He would, of course, refuse the application. Mr. Beavis had his remedy if he was not satisfied with this decision.

Mr. Bowley stated that at a previous hearing he tendered the evidence of Mr. George Hastings with regard to certain documents, and Mr. Beavis objected, as the defendant claimed that the contents of those documents were privileged. Since that hearing he had given his friend notice to produce the partnership agreements made between the defendant and Allana. It was the usual practice in criminal as well as in civil cases that when a document was in the hands of an adverse party notice must be given to that adverse party to produce such document. If that notice to produce was complied with, then secondary evidence could be let in. He did not know whether the defendant now intended to produce the articles of agreement between himself and Allana, but the speaker called for their production.

Mr. Beavis—I have not got them.

Mr. Bowley—I understand the defendant refuses to produce those documents.

Mr. Beavis—The defendant does not refuse to produce; he is unable to produce.

His Worship—What was the notice you served, Mr. Bowley?

Mr. Bowley—A notice addressed to Moosa Ebrahim, and to Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, solicitors, calling upon them to produce and show to the Court the original and duplicate agreements between the defendant and Allana. That notice was served on the defendant's solicitors on January 4th.

His Worship (to Mr. Beavis)—You say you have not got them?

Mr. Beavis—We have not got them.

His Worship—You had this letter?

Mr. Beavis—Yes, I have had notice.

Mr. Bowley said he proposed to prove that one of these documents was, when last heard of, in the custody of the defendant. In order to do that he had served a subpoena *dubio tecum* on Mr. George Hastings to produce the receipt for that document. Mr. Hastings had handed the receipt to Mr. Price, who was a clerk in Messrs. Hastings and Hastings at that time, and he proposed to call Mr. Price to produce that receipt.

Mr. Beavis objected to Mr. Price giving evidence on the question of a receipt for a document purporting to be a partnership agreement. He submitted it was all covered by the question of privilege. Mr. Bowley, he presumed, was now contending, after having served the speaker with notice to produce, and he having failed to produce, that he (Mr. Bowley) was entitled to give secondary evidence on that point.

His Worship—Mr. Price at the time was what?

Mr. Bowley—He was with Mr. George Hastings as his clerk.

His Worship (to Mr. Beavis)—I understand your objection is that this is covered by the question of privilege?

Mr. Beavis—Yes, and my friend is now going to contend that he can produce secondary evidence. On that point I would refer your Worship to Taylor on Evidence, section 456, in which it is stated that judges shall refuse to compel a party to a cause to produce documents which may tend to incriminate him. I submit your Worship should refuse to permit evidence to be given with regard to this document. That, I submit, is all portion of privilege the defendant now claims as between himself and his solicitor. Secondary evidence can be given on certain classes of documents, but not on documents which tend to incriminate.

Mr. Bowley thought his friend was endeavouring to extend the doctrine of professional privilege. Privilege extended only to verbal or written communications made by a client to his solicitor. It did not extend to collateral facts, and the question of the custody of a document was a collateral fact which he was entitled to prove.

The rule relating to title deeds did not come into this matter at all. The contents of the document would not tend to incriminate the defendant, but the question was whether he concealed the fact that he was a partner or not. The speaker was entitled to produce any evidence as to the existence and the custody of this document. How far professional privilege extended as to the contents of the document he was not prepared to argue at present, but he submitted that he was entitled to prove its custody. After quoting authorities in support of his argument, Mr. Bowley contended that the evidence of Mr. Price, as to the fact of handing over a certain document to the defendant, was not covered by any privilege whatsoever. He was bound to prove the custody of the document, otherwise his notice to produce was a nullity.

His Worship—Are these the same documents concerning which you proposed to call Mr. Hastings the other day?

Mr. Bowley—No, I called Mr. Hastings to produce drafts of documents. I was not strictly entitled at that stage of the case to bring secondary evidence as to their contents. Now, I am trying to prove the custody of the original document which I have given the defendant notice to produce.

Mr. Beavis said the very fact of his Worship getting on his notes that the defendant was in possession of a partnership agreement, was evidence of a fact which was privileged.

His Worship—I understand that.

Mr. Bowley—Your Worship has direct evidence of the agreement, sworn to by Allana. His Worship—I think you are still within the question of privilege, Mr. Bowley, in calling Mr. Price as Mr. Hastings' clerk.

Mr. Bowley—No doubt if the evidence is privileged as coming from Mr. Hastings, it is equally privileged as coming from Mr. Price. I won't dispute that for a moment, but as it happens, Mr. Price wrote out the receipt and can prove it, whereas Mr. G. Hastings cannot.

His Worship—Mr. Hastings the other day was asked actually to produce the documents?

Mr. Bowley—That is so.

His Worship—Now Mr. Price is not asked to produce documents of any kind?

Mr. Bowley—Only the receipt. The documents I asked Mr. Hastings to produce were in his custody on behalf of the defendant. I am now seeking to prove that certain other documents were in the defendant's custody.

His Worship—That question is still covered by the same privilege.

Mr. Bowley—I have quoted authorities to show that there is no privilege as to the question of custody of documents. All I am seeking to do now is to prove that certain documents were in the defendant's possession on a certain date. This question is entirely distinct from the one raised on the previous occasion.

His Worship—And it is a more complicated one. I shall certainly reserve the point.

Mr. Bowley said his Worship had been misled by Mr. Beavis to extending professional privilege very much further than it went. Privilege extended only to a solicitor and his clerks. He was not allowed to give evidence which he received in his professional capacity, nor were his clerks. But any other person could prove the same or a similar fact.

He called one of the defendant's partners to prove that the defendant was a partner, and now he was seeking to prove that the agreement of the partnership was in the custody of the defendant by a certain date. That was a fact that could not be covered by privilege.

His Worship—Well, we'll leave the point till next time.

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Deputy Official Receiver, spoke to having the custody of documents relating to the bankruptcies of Moosa Ebrahim and S. E. Allana. A number of exhibits produced all came out of his custody. He seized the two agreements produced at Mr. Moosa Ebrahim's dwelling-house under a search warrant. Another document before the Court was seized either at the same place or at S. E. Allana's premises.

The hearing was again adjourned.

THE PROBLEM OF RAT DESTRUCTION.

This problem is one of inexhaustible interests to men. The ingenuity expended upon the control of rats and poisons has been enormous. In these columns there appeared a short time ago an account of an electrocution method by which, with the help of a weak current and cunning arrangement of wires, the rodents compassed their own deaths. This is the latest and most scientific method. But there are other and immensely more simple ways. Indeed from one account it would seem as though the simplest method was the highest art and most effective execution, a feature that much literature holds in common with rat-catching. It is set forth in that intensely interesting little book of Mr. W. B. Boelter's, "The Rat Problem."—Mr. Boelter had the secret from the skipper of a grain freighter, who caught it from a "Dago bo'ann." The plan is best told in the captain's words. "He used to trap every six months or so a dozen rats, kill the does, and feed them to the bucks after first starving them a bit. Perhaps he would repeat this until he had about six or seven strong bucks with a decided liking for rat flesh. Then he would let them loose. I can tell you mousetraps weren't in it. This plan used to keep us as good as free from rats for six months at a time, and that is a big thing to say of any boat, let alone one in the grain trade." For simplicity the plan rivals that of the Chinaman who baited his trap with a live rat dyed scarlet. This cannibal plan may not work quite so well on land as on a ship, but it is worth trying. It is a matter for regret that a similar means to an end with another pest cannot be found. If only depraved cockroaches could be induced to prey upon their own kind Calcutta would become less uncomfortable.—*Englishman* (Calcutta).

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A PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL CASE.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE BANK v. LI YAU SAM.

The following is the judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the appeal of the Russo-Chinese Bank v. Li Yau Sam, from the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Appellate Jurisdiction. The judgment was delivered by Lord Atkinson, and there were present at the hearing Lord Macnaghten and Lord Collins.

This is an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its appellate jurisdiction, dated the 24th July, 1908, dismissing with costs the appellants' motion that judgment should be entered for them in an action in which they were the defendants, tried before the Chief Justice and a special jury on the 2nd June, 1908, or, in the alternative, that the verdict found by the jury in favour of the plaintiff (the respondent) should be set aside and a new trial granted. The plaintiff in the action is a native Chinese banker carrying on business in various parts of China, and having a branch at Hongkong, which is managed on his behalf by one, Lau Chung Yu. The defendants (the appellants) are a corporation established under Russian Law. They carry on banking business at various places, and, like the plaintiff, have a branch at Hongkong, which, at the time the events happened out of which the action arose, was managed by one, Ernest Freyvogel. For the purpose of doing business with Chinese customers there was established a department in the defendants' Hongkong bank, managed by a Chinese official, styled a compradore, with the aid of two Chinese cashiers and an assistant. The powers, duties and obligations of the compradore are enumerated and described in great detail in an Indenture dated the 17th January, 1904, entered into by him with the bank for the purpose of giving security to his employers for the faithful discharge of his duties. In this deed it is expressly provided that "He is on no account to borrow or lend any money or security for money on account of the bank, or in any way to pledge the credit thereof, without the written consent of the manager, agent or attorney for the time being in charge of the bank in Hongkong first had and obtained." From the parol evidence given at the trial it is clear that the compradore had no authority to receive, on behalf of the bank, from its customers any sums of money by way of deposits, or lodgement to the credit of their current account, or for the purpose of financing by anticipation, contracts for what is styled in the case "telegraphic transfers" which might subsequently be entered into between the bank and those customers. The authority of the compradore as agent of the bank was limited in all these respects. The action arose out of negotiations which took place on the 3rd January, 1907, in respect of one of those so-called telegraphic transfers. The nature of these transactions was this: A customer of Hongkong, desiring that a certain sum of money should be paid to his nominee at Shanghai or other place at which the bank (the defendants) had an office, entered into a contract or arrangement with their Hongkong branch that, in consideration of the payment by him to that branch of a sum which at the current terms of exchange at Hongkong would represent the value there of the sum to be paid elsewhere, plus a certain profit to the bank, the latter undertook to arrange by telegraph for the payment of the sum specified at the place named to the customer's nominee. In the case of the native Chinese customer like the plaintiff, the negotiations leading up to the making of such a contract as the above were carried on through the compradore. The customer never came into contact with the manager, Mr. Freyvogel, who usually never saw the document which formed the basis of the contract, though it would be shown to him if he asked for it. It was admitted that, in all such transactions with the Hongkong branch of the bank, Mr. Freyvogel fixed the rate of exchange and the other terms upon which the matter was to be carried through, and that the compradore had no authority to fix the rate of exchange or any of these terms, himself, or to enter into any contract for a telegraphic transfer without first consulting the manager. It was further admitted that the plaintiff had had with the defendants before the 3rd January, 1907, many transactions similar to the one he then desired to enter into, and was fully aware of the before-mentioned limitations of the compradore's authority. The Chief Justice in his judgment states with accuracy and clearness what was the course of dealing between the bank and a Chinese customer who applies through the compradore to transmit money by telegraphic transfer substantially as follows:—"The compradore has no authority to fix a contract with a Chinese customer unless it has been expressly agreed to by the manager: when the details are agreed by the manager the compradore is then authorised to fix the transaction and a contract (A) has to be produced to the manager. The bank does not give the customer any writing in English to show that the contract is made, but it is open to them to ask to see it. In the case of a 'ready' contract the bank does not insist on a contract signed by the customer; the contract (A) might therefore be written by the compradore out of sight of the customer. Then, the contract having been signed, the customer would have to bring the money and fill up (B) himself, or give the compradore the materials for filling it up: it is more usual in the case of Chinese customers for the compradore to fill up the form; he had in fact done so, in all cases of transactions with the plaintiff." It was not customary before January, 1907, for the bank to give, or the customer to ask for, any receipt or acknowledgment in English that

the bank have received his money. Then B having been filled in is given to one of the European staff. And on the compradore notifying the European staff that he has received the money, the telegram is sent and the slip C is made out. The documents indicated by the letters A, B and C were those which had been used on a previous occasion when the plaintiff remitted money through the bank by telegraphic transfer, and were admitted to be in the usual form. The first constitutes the contract with the bank, is initialed by the manager, Ernest Freyvogel, and is in the following form:—

A. S. and "A"
22.208
Contract
one a/c for delivery ready
No. 10/292
E. F.
Bought from the Russo-Chinese Bank for account of Messrs. Tee San Yuen.
Amount Usance On Rate Remarks.
Tls. 20,000 t Shanghai 71 3/16 E. F.
Date 6th January, 1906.
(Signed) Ng San Gook, Broker.

The second document, B, is a request to the Bank to transmit the money by telegram. It is signed by the plaintiff on behalf of his principal, and contains a statement of the rate of exchange, and the amount sum paid, and the document C is a mere book-keeping slip drawn up to enable the bank officials to enter up the transaction in its books.

The Chief Justice then proceeds to state, in their Lordships' opinion quite accurately, what is the true position of the compradore. The compradore, he says, is the bank's intermediary with Chinese customers. His duties are to make with them those contracts which the manager authorises him to make, and none others. As the Chinese customers are usually seen only by the compradore, the manager's only means of knowing whether the latter accurately carries out his instructions consist in written documents handed to him by the compradore. The authority given to the compradore only extends to arranging with the customer the details of the proposed transaction. When those details have been arranged, the contract embodying them must be submitted to the manager for his approval. The manager would not recognise any contract which did not bear his initials. It appears to their Lordships that it would be difficult to devise any method of transacting business of this character more calculated than that above described to afford no real protection to the Chinese customers of the bank, or to afford greater facilities to the compradore, its officer, to commit frauds upon these customers. It is not surprising that he availed himself of his opportunities. The plaintiff's representative, Lau Chung Yu, whose testimony is uncontradicted, and whom there is no reason to disbelieve, described, according to the note of his evidence, the transaction of the 3rd January, 1907, out of which the claim in this action arose, as follows:—"I went to Russo-Chinese Bank, saw Ng San Gook, compradore. I told him I had \$20,000 to remit. He said, 'Yes, Bank would remit. He wrote something in English on paper, then went to European office. Then came back at once. Bank would remit T.T. I was to bring money next day. He gave me a verbal price of 73.125. This was between 3 and 4 p.m. He said, 'If you want to remit more to-morrow bring it round. Next day, 10 a.m., I went round with Tls. 10,000 more. Compradore wrote something in English on paper and went to his office. He came back and told me 73.125. I agreed to buy at that rate. He told me to go home and get money and he would wire it. I went home and worked out the amount in \$41,002.30. Then returned to bank with that money, went straight into compradore's office and handed the money over to him. Counted it out himself, wrote down the price of paper in Chinese: 41,002.30 less commission 4100=40,592.30. 'Loss commission' means commission returned to the firm by the compradore. Compradores in all the banks allow this; sometimes more or less. Then he took exhibits 2 and 3 and handed the bank notes to the cashier in compradore's department. Entry in 2 had already been written out by me. Cashier compared the notes with the amount and chopped it in presence of compradore. I then went away with '2 and 3.' The document, exhibit No. 2, upon which much reliance has been placed by the respondent, is written in Chinese. Translated it runs as follows:—"The Yee Sin Yuen Kee Bank for cheeping payments of money 19th day (Tung Moon) 3rd January, 1907. The Russo-Chinese Bank to receive Shanghai telegraphic (remittance) of the exact sum of taels 30,000. (Chopped). The accountant's department of the Russo-Chinese Bank of Hongkong." The compradore's visit to the manager was a mere pretence. In fact he never communicated with him at all on the matter, but, having got possession of the plaintiff's money, applied it to his own purposes. The plaintiff sued the bank to recover the money so paid to their agent, the compradore. The precise form of the action is not a matter of substance. The case was tried before the Chief Justice and a special jury of six. The learned judge left to them the three following questions:—

(1) Did the bank in fact instruct the compradore to transact exchange business with Chinese customers in any other way than by receiving special authority in each case to do so?
(2) Was there such authority given in this case?
(3) Did the Bank put the compradore in such a position that he could pretend to the plaintiff that he had the necessary authority to receive the money; and, if so, did the plaintiff, believing he had that authority, hand over the money to the compradore in that belief?

He instructed them that he would assume they would answer the first two questions in the negative; but that, if they answered the third question in the affirmative, they should find a verdict for the plaintiff, if in the negative, for the defendants. The jury found for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, and must therefore be taken to have answered the third question in the affirmative. Judgment was accordingly entered for the plaintiff upon this finding.

The Bank moved the Supreme Court to have this verdict and judgment set aside, and judgment in the action entered for them or in the alternative that a new trial should be directed on the grounds of misdirection by the learned Chief Justice, that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and on other grounds not necessary to particularise. On 24th July, 1908, the Supreme Court, in its Appellate Jurisdiction, delivered the judgment appealed against, dismissing the appellants' motion with costs. There is no dispute in the case as to the facts, and little, if any, controversy as to the law. It is undoubted that a person who deals with an agent, whose authority he knows to be limited, as the plaintiff knew in this case, does so at his peril, in this sense, that, should the agent be found to have exceeded his authority, his principal cannot be made responsible. While the several authorities cited by Mr. Scrutton, from *Grant v. Norway*, 10 C.B. 655, down to *Kubler v. The Great Fingall Consolidated*, A.C. (1906), p. 439, establish, in their Lordships' opinion, the proposition that, in order that the principal of "holding out" should, in any given case of agency, apply, the act done by the agent, and relied upon to bind the principal, must be an act of that particular class of acts, which the agent is held out as having a general authority on behalf of his principal to do; and, of course, the party prejudiced must have believed in the existence of that general authority and been thereby misled. In other words, if the agent be held out as having only a limited authority to do on behalf of his principal acts of a particular class, then the principal is not bound by an act done outside that authority, even though it be an act of that particular class, because, the authority being thus represented to be limited, the party prejudiced has notice, and should ascertain whether or not the act is authorised. In their Lordships' view, there is no evidence that the fraudulent compradore had, or was believed to have, or was held out as having, any authority beyond the strictly limited one already mentioned. He was authorised to arrange the details of the negotiation for the telegraphic transfers of money to be submitted to the manager for approval; but he had no authority to receive money for the purpose of such transfers until those details had been submitted and approved of, that is, until a binding contract had been entered into by the manager on behalf of the bank to transmit the money on the terms approved of when received. The bank had not, by any negligent or improper act on their part, allowed the compradore to be apparently invested with an authority beyond, or greater than, the limited authority which the plaintiff knew him to possess. Everything which he was by them permitted to do from the beginning to the end of the business was as consistent with the exercise of this limited authority as it was with the exercise of a wider or more general authority. There cannot therefore be any estoppel against the bank in respect of any of the steps in the transaction, since they have not done or permitted anything by which the plaintiff was deceived. It was contended by Mr. Duke on behalf of the respondent that in dealings such as those which took place in this case with the Chinese customers of the Bank, the compradore was the *alter ego* of the manager, and that as the plaintiff's money had admittedly been handed to him, and the receipt of it acknowledged on the face of exhibit 3 by the proper bank official in the compradore's department, it must be taken, for the purposes of this case, to have been received by the bank, is now held by them, and should be returned to the plaintiff. Their Lordships think, for the reasons already stated, that this contention cannot be sustained. On the whole they are of the opinion that there was no evidence to support the finding of the jury on the third question left to them, that the appellants were therefore entitled to have the judgment entered for the plaintiff in the action set aside, and judgment entered for them with costs, and that this appeal should be allowed. They will humbly advise His Majesty accordingly.

Having come to this conclusion, it is unnecessary for their Lordships to deal with the question of the alleged misdirection of the Chief Justice in his summing up. They think it right, however, to say that while he summarised the evidence with the greatest clearness and accuracy, and directed their attention to most of the material points, he appears to have failed to appreciate how inapplicable the doctrine of "holding out" is to a case in which the agent's authority is, to the knowledge of the person dealing with him, limited, and that by reason of this his observations to the jury, at several portions of his charge, amount practically to misdirections, by which they might possibly have been misled, though it is by no means clear that they did not in fact fully understand the nature of the questions left to them. The respondent must pay the costs of the appeal.

Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master were the solicitors for the appellants in this case and Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist for the respondent. When the case was argued locally Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. was Counsel for the Bank, and Mr. M. W. Slade for the compradore.

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The Dispensary, 1, St. James's Place, London, W. 1.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRADE.

Statistical tables and charts relating to British and foreign trade and industry between the year 1854 and 1908 were issued recently in the form of a Blue-book. The main object of the return is to continue and bring up to date a number of statistical tables and charts relating to British and foreign trade and industrial conditions, which were included in two volumes prepared by the Board of Trade, and presented to Parliament in 1903 and 1904. The opportunity has also been taken to add some further tables derived from various sources and bearing on the same group of subjects. In all cases the sources are stated on the tables. In selecting the tables for inclusion in the present return, preference has generally speaking been given to those which give figures for a series of years in a form admitting of periodical continuation, as compared with tables embodying the results of special inquiries which cannot be readily repeated. In the present volume may be regarded as continuing in an amended and amplified form, the series of returns of comparative trade statistics which were first issued in 1886 in connection with the report of the Royal Commission on Depression of Trade, continued as separate returns in 1891 and 1896, and ultimately incorporated in the publication (Cd. 1761) as "Miscellaneous Tables Respecting British Trade and Production." In regard to the foreign trade of the United Kingdom it is shown that in 1854 the imports amounted to £152,000,000, or £5 10s. 2d. per head of the population, while the exports totalled £27,000,000, or £3 10s. 3d. per head of the population. In the years 1905-8 the annual average of imports was £603,000,000, or £13 14s. 9d. per head of the population; while the exports amounted to £368,000,000, or £8 7s. 11d. per head of population. In 1854 the population of the United Kingdom was 27,656,704, while the annual average of the years 1875-97 was 33,572,205, and of the years 1905 to 1908, 43,881,942. The average cash wages per week of ordinary labourers employed on certain farms in England and Wales was in 1854 10s. 8d., in 1860 10s. 11d., in 1870 11s. 10d., in 1880 13s. 2d., in 1890 13s. 6d., in 1904 14s. 5d., and in 1908 14s. 7d. In 1854 the number of able-bodied paupers, exclusive of vagrants, was 135,191, the annual average in the years 1875-97 was 98,215, and in the years 1905-8 it was 115,553. In 1854 the number of passengers conveyed by railway, exclusive of season ticket holders, was 111,000,000, while in 1908 the total was 1,278,000,000. The various tables deal, among other points, with shipping and navigation, railway traffic, finance and the money market, the output of certain staple articles in the United Kingdom, production and consumption of foodstuffs, and Customs duties on grain and meat in certain countries.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
On the 7th at 12.10 p.m.—The barometer has risen on the N.E. coast of China, and fallen over the Northern shores of the Sea of Japan.
The depression lying over Manchuria yesterday, appears to be moving into the N.E. part of the Sea of Japan.
The barometer has fallen again over Central and S. China and also at the stations in the South.
Pressure is highest over the Yellow Sea. It is low over the S. part of the China Sea.
Moderate to fresh monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood { E. winds, fresh; fair to cloudy and misty.
Formosa Channel { N.E. winds, moderate.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Taiwan { Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan { Same as No. 1.

BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED	1,125,000
PAID-UP	562,500
RESERVE FUND	250,090

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS

For 12 months	4 per cent.
For 6 "	3½ per cent.
For 3 "	2½ per cent.

EVAN ORMESTON,
 Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1909. [21]

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card	30 Cents.
On Paper	20

On Sale at the *Hongkong Daily Press* Office.

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Konsulats Pakhoi-Hoihow werden im Jahr 1910 durch den "OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.

**KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES
KONSULAT.**

Pakhoi, den 24. Dezember 1909. [1568]

One five-roomed house for 6 or 8 months from
1st May.

DENNYS & BOWLEY.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1910. [135]

Hongkong, 7th January, 1910. [91

Hongkong, 4th August, 1909. [23]

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. 22

For Asthma

"Had no attack since using it."

Dear Sirs—I have suffered from asthma for the past seven years, having attacks come on every month, which prevented me from getting my breath freely. As I am in the theatrical business, you will understand what a drawback this means. I was advised about a month ago by a brother professional to try Angier's Emulsion, and the relief I have gained is perfectly astonishing. I believe there is no sure cure for asthma, but I must advise other sufferers to try Angier's, and so get the relief I have obtained. I have not had a single attack since using it. You are at liberty to publish this letter, and I trust it may be the means of helping others to get the same happy relief as yours faithfully.

(Signed) VAL GULLY.

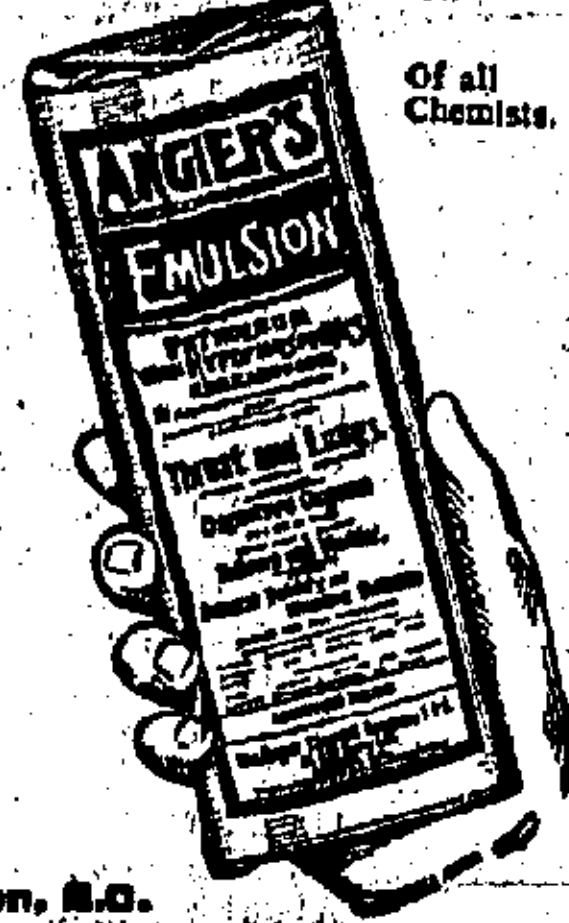
Angier's Emulsion

(PETROLEUM WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES)

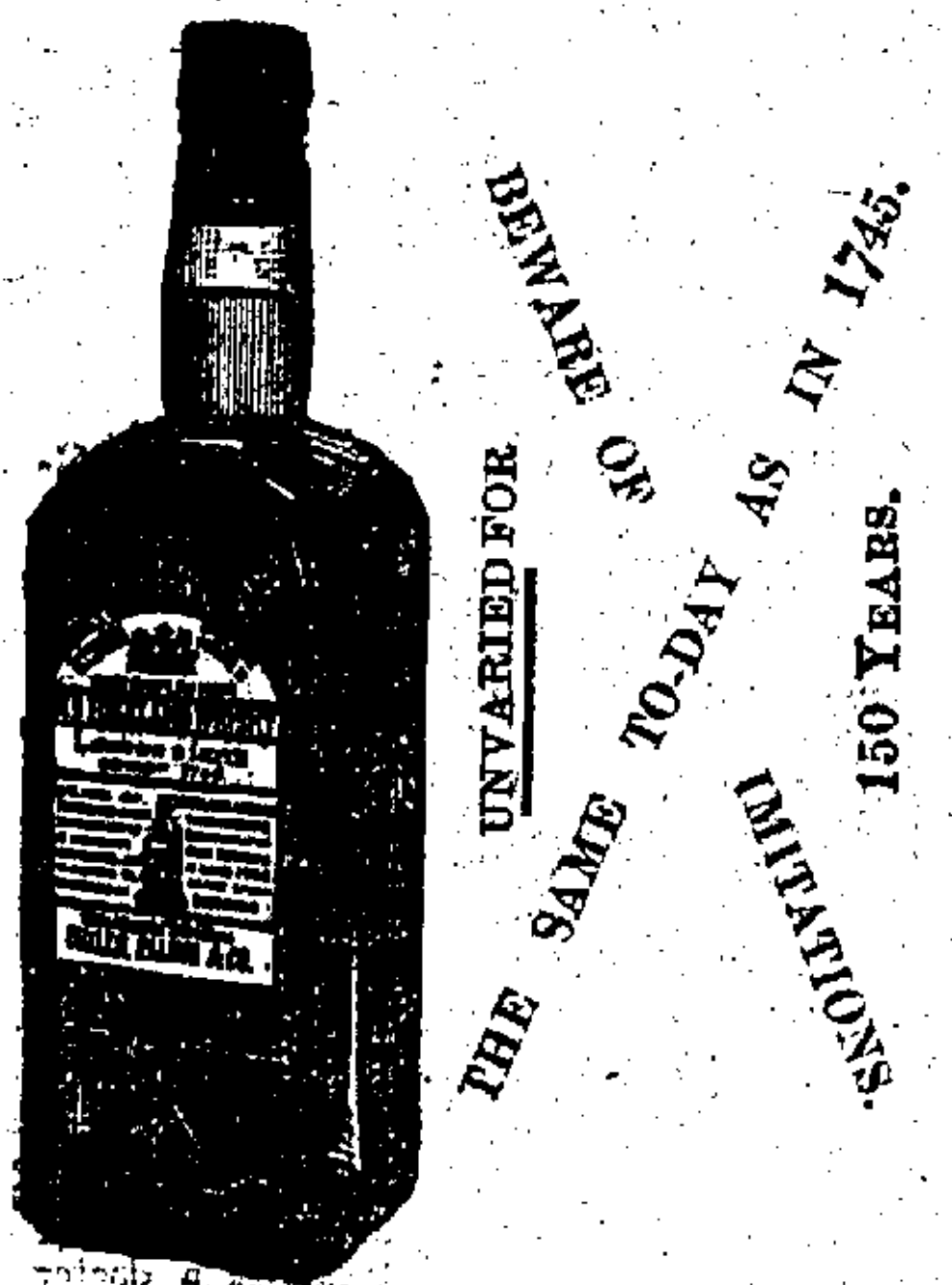
HEALING AND STRENGTHENING.

Those who are subject to attacks of bronchial asthma will find great relief from the regular use of Angier's Emulsion. This remedy combines the remarkable healing properties of special petroleum with the tonic properties of the hypophosphites, and is therefore both soothing and strengthening. It not only relieves the cough and breathing, allays bronchial irritation and promotes easy expectoration, but it keeps the digestive organs healthy and has a wonderfully invigorating influence upon the general health. Angier's Emulsion is invaluable in lung affections, digestive disorders, nervous affections and all wasting diseases.

ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., 25 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1.



NAPIER JOHNSTONES' "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG: LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon and Smyth in their weekly share report dated 7th January state:—Although the New Year Holidays interfered considerably with business, the market has rallied comparatively active and a fair general business has been transacted, at about even rates. The Rubber Market has been put through at advanced rates. Exchange on London closes at 1/3 1/2 for T/T and on Shanghai at 74 1/2. Banks.—Some small sales of Hongkong and Shanghai have taken place for cash at \$1,000, and for the end of February and March at about equivalent rates. The market closing very steady at the cash rate. London remains at \$21 10. Nationals remain unchanged and without business.

INSURANCE.—Unions have improved to \$900, and some transactions have been put through at that rate, the market closing steady to strong. North China has slightly improved in the North to 113, with buyers. Other stocks under this heading call for no remarks.

FINANCIAL.—Sales of China Bonds at 118 have taken place, the market closing steady at that rate. Hongkong continues on offer at \$270, but no sales have been reported. Shares.—Hongkong, Canton and Amoy have found further buyers at 32 and a fair number of shares have changed hands; at the close, however, the market is a little weaker with sellers at that rate. Indos continue in demand at 63 cash, Shanghai 47 1/2 and London 55. 10 for combined shares. On time some local sales have been effected at 65 1/2 for March and at 66 for April. Shells have declined in London to 84 1/2, and we have no local sales to report. Docks and China-Manila continue neglected at quotations.

REFINERY.—With the exception of a small sale of China Sugars at 158 we have no business to report under this heading.

MINING.—Rauba has been placed at the reduced rates of 6 and 5 1/2, closing with sellers at the former rate. Chinese Engineers have declined to 18, with sellers. Langkats have further improved to 940 after touching 950.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been in some demand at 450 and a fair number of shares have changed hands, the market closing steady. Kowloon Wharves have found small buyers at 61, but sellers at that rate rule the market at the close. Shanghai Docks are quoted from the North at 72, ex dividend of 1/2, 2 1/2 paid on the 6th inst. Hongkong wharves remain about the same at 130, without any local business to report.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been the medium of a small investing business at 102. Hotels are enquired for at the improved rates of 78 for old and 47 for new shares. Shanghai Lands have declined to 119. Other stocks under this heading call for no comment.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewos have improved in the North to 140, and sales have been effected at 145 and 146 for March delivery. Hongkong have found buyers at 630. J. Manos have fallen to 70, and Lou Kung Mow remain at 100.

RUBBER.—The market has been active and a fair business at advancing rates has been put through. Sappons have been in demand and shares have been placed to some extent at 23 1/2. Anglo-Malaya have improved to 17 1/2, after sales at 16 1/2, 16 1/2 and 16 1/2; Ledbury's have been an erratic market and sales have taken place in fair lots at from 53 1/2 to 60, closing steady at 59 1/2. Linggie are steady, sales at 29 1/2. Consolidated Malaya show firmness at 27. Bungie Kapars at 80. London Asiatics have been a strong feature and have improved to 70 1/2, closing in demand. Highlands and Lowlands have buyers at the improved rate of 76 1/2, but no shares seem to be available. Kuala Lumpur have ruled very strong and have been in good demand. Shares have changed hands between 100 and 140, closing a little easier at the latter rate. Shulfora have been negotiated at 5 1/2. There has been a pretty general demand for most Rubber stocks from London, but local holders are loth to part, even at the present advanced rates.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Provs. have been negotiated at 9 1/2. Cements at 7 1/2, and Union Waterboats at 10. Further than these we have no sales or business to report under this heading.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Atsuta Maru* (European Line) left Singapore on the 5th inst., and is expected here on the 11th instant a.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Dombay Maru* (Bombay Line) left Singapore on the 6th instant, and is expected here on the 12th instant p.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Niko Maru* (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 6th inst., and is expected here on the 17th instant.

The Shire Line str. *Flintshire* left London for Hongkong on the 2nd inst., and may be expected here on or about the 16th prox.

LOCAL SPORT.

FIXTURES AT A GLANCE.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

In consequence of an inspection taking place to-day the R.G.A. Naval Yard match and all the Second Division matches are postponed.

First Division.

Kowloon v. Buffs.

Kowloon, 4 p.m.

Referee, Gunner Marsh, R.G.A.

H.K.F.C. v. R.E.

Club Ground, 4 p.m.

Referee, Pte. Chapman, R.M.L.I.

TEAMS.

Kowloon:—Foulke, Van Ginkel and Lapley; Blackburn, Clements and Wilkie; Hodley and Morris; P. Wilkie; Stables and Mead.

Buffs:—Black, Ruler and Cloke; Dore, Wren and Cooper; Fitzpatrick and Housham; Taylor; Brewster and Barker.

H.K.F.C.:—J. Clarke, E. F. Ansell and J. McCubbin; H. Kilby, R. C. Barlow and W. Ironside; A. Aitohison and H. L. Garrett; A. Hamilton; J. D. Danby and A. Whitmarsh.

R.E.:—Barber, Beardmore and Morgan; Cully, Smith and Barton; Jackson and Blackwell; Brown, Taylor and Brown.

Naval League.

H.M.S. *King Alfred* v. H.M.S. *Monmouth*.

Naval Ground, 4 p.m.

Referee, Sgt. Edwards, Buffs.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL SHIELD.

A meeting of the Shield Committee was held in the Y.M.C.A. Rooms last night for the purpose of receiving entries and getting out the draws for the competition. Lt. Sill, Buffs, presided, supported by Mr. H. L. Totton, and the committee consisted of representatives from H.K.F.C., Kowloon F.C., Marines, Naval Yard, H.M.S. *Bedford*, H.M.S. *King Alfred*, R.G.A., R.E., and Buffs. H.M.S. *Kent* was not represented, but the committee decided to enter the team subject to the conditions of the competition. The draws were then proceeded with and resulted as follows:—

First Round.

Kowloon F.C. v. *Bedford*, "A."

R.G.A. v. Hongkong F.C., "B."

Ties to be played on or before 29th January.

Second Round.

R.E. v. *Kent*, "C."

Winners of *King Alfred* "D."

Naval Yard F.C. v. Winners of "A.", "B."

Buffs v. R.M.L.I., "F."

Ties to be played on or before 12th February.

Semi-Final.

Winners of E. v. Winners of D.

Winners of F. v. Winners of C.

Ties to be played on 12th and 19th February.

The final will be played early in March, and the Hon. Secretary will arrange for referees and neutral line-men for each match.

BALANCE SHEET SEASON 1908-1909.

To balance from last account ... \$ 101.13

To subscriptions ... 82.50

To interest on c/s ... 1.15

By advertising ... \$ 12.90

By referees fees ... 16.00

By engraving ... 130.00

By sundries ... 9.00

By balance at bank ... 16.68

\$184.78

And audited and found correct.

S. S. LOGAN.

F. G. CARROLL, Hon. Treasurer.

22nd September 1909.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

Police v. Telegraphs.

Happy Valley, 2.15 p.m.

H.K.C.C. v. Civil Service.

Happy Valley, 2.15 p.m.

Kowloon v. R.G.A.

Kowloon, 2.15 p.m.

Buffs v. Craigengower.

Happy Valley, 2.15 p.m.

TEAMS.

Telegraphs and Dowdell's C.C.:—R. B. Battie (Captain), J. D. Auld, E. G. Barrett, C. T. Rose, A. R. Luckie, W. Stanning, F. Matson, E. A. G. May, C. E. Shields, W. Waterhouse, and A. H. Young.

H.K.C.C.:—A. MacKenzie, Dr. G. E. Aubrey, E. Irving, E. C. Hagen, J. Hall, H. S. Sweeting, P. Jacks, O. J. Barnes, A. C. Leith, A. R. Lowe and Dr. J. M. Atkinson. Reserves:—Rev. H. E. Wells and R. F. Long.

Civil Service:—H. T. Joekman (capt.), F. A. Bidden, L. E. Brett, H. Ellis, P. Lambie, J. McEwen, A. B. Raven, E. B. Reed, A. R. Sutherland, A. M. Thornhill, R. C. Wittich, Reserves:—E. W. Dawso and J. Mackay.

Craigengower:—L. E. Laximert, G. A. Hancock, L. A. Ross, J. D. Noria, W. N. Virasoli, Y. A. Carvalho, S. Battliwara, R. F. Lammer, R. Pestonji, P. Currie and H. W. Peterson.

TRIANGULAR LEAGUE.

H.K.C.C. v. Navy.

Club Ground, 1 p.m.

TEAMS.

H.K.C.C.:—W. C. D. Turner, T. C. Pearce, A. C. E. Elborough, R. E. H. Oliver, R. C. O. Bird, A. A. Claxton, H. D. Sharpin, H. Hancock, H. R. Makin, H. W. Kilby and A. R. Sutherland.

OTHER CRICKET.

Watson's v. Naval Yard.

TEAMS.

Watson's:—Spittles (Capt.), Tarrant, Phillips, Harper, Suiter, Spurge, H. Rapp, Robins, Taylor, Williams and Craik.

LEAGUE TABLE.

Club	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points	Per cent
Telegraphs	3	2	1	0	4	100.00
Buffs	3	2	1	0	4	66.6
Civil Service	3	2	1	0	4	50.00
Royal Engineers	3	2	1	0	4	50.00
H.K.C.C.	3	2	1	0	4	33.3
R. G. Artillery	4	2	2	0	4	25.0
Kowloon	5	1	4	0	2	40.00
Craigengower	4	1	3	0	2	75
H. K. Police	6	0	6	0	0	100.0

WHO LOST THE TEST MATCHES?

MR. F. F. WARNER'S OPINION.

Lord Hawke's speech at the Yorkshire Cricket Club's meeting at Sheffield has caused considerable discussion in the cricket world. The statement that cricket nowadays was becoming too serious a business has something to justify it. Still, we do not think that the great majority of first-class players regard the game in quite the spirit that the Yorkshire captain imagines. Cricket in Yorkshire has always been a very stern affair, much more so than in any other county, excepting perhaps Lancashire, and the occasional failures of last season's Yorkshire eleven have been made too much of by their supporters. This, perhaps, is only natural, considering how Yorkshire has dominated the cricket world during the last ten or a dozen years; but, in the ordinary course of things it was not to be expected that the same wonderful standard of excellence could be kept up for ever. No side plays a longer or a faster game than Yorkshire. They are indeed the opponents in every sense of the word, but, as we have said, there is just that note of super-seriousness characterising their cricket. Certain critics are, no doubt, apt to attach too great importance to cricket. The man, for instance, who drops a catch at the crisis of a match is sometimes criticised as if he had lost the British Empire, and not a mere game, by his opponent's carelessness. Cricketers as a general rule, however, laugh over their mistakes when the match is all over and done with. Not that they are indifferent as to their shortcomings, but simply on the principle that it is no good crying over spilt milk, and that, therefore, it is better to be cheerful, or, at any rate, philosophical.

The only sort of criticism that players resent is inaccurate criticism, and, of course, spiteful criticism, which in my experience practically does not exist.

The other statement alleged to have been made by Lord Hawke at Sheffield was to the effect that, but for the critics, England might not now deplore her loss of prestige in the Test matches with the Australians. Surely it was not the fault of the critics that we lost the rubber. Was it not rather the Selection Committee who chose the team to play at Lord's—the team whose bowling was represented by first, A. E. Bell, King, and Hilditch, which included a man who was so lame that he could neither run between the wickets nor field actively and which was minus a fast bowler, at Lord's, of all places? Again, was it not the Selection Committee who were responsible for England's having no recognised fast bowler at the Oval. As for the idea that criticism upset the seasoned players who did duty for England at various times, I cannot believe it. Does Lord Hawke really mean that batsmen would have made more runs or bowled better but for the critics?

The composition of the Lord's team was, one ventures to think, rightly criticised at the time for a more inadequately equipped bowling side never played for England—as was Dukesman's omission from the match at the Oval. Ninety-nine out of a hundred cricketers think that England would not have lost the rubber but for the mistakes of the Selection Committee, and it does not seem quite fair to put the blame on those who criticised. There was nothing to praise from the critics for the teams at Birmingham, Leeds, and Manchester. More people are talked into and talked out of teams by irresponsible individuals than the world knows of; but in 1909 it was the fault of the Selection Committee, and not the critics, that the Australians won the rubber. P. F. WARNER in *Westminster Gazette*.

CHURCH SERVICES.

PRAX CHURCH—Holy Communion 8 a.m. every Sunday. Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchoi—Sunday Services: 10.15 a.m. and 6.0 p.m. Preacher:—Rev. J. A. A. Baker, 9 p.m. Sunday School Meeting, 8 p.m. Wesley Guild Meeting. Improbable ad loc.

SABOOTS AND SOLDIERS' HOME, ARBOLD STREET.—Sunday, 9 p.m. P. S. A. 8 p.m. Gospel Meeting conducted by Mr. Peacock. Monday, 8 p.m. Fellowship Meeting. Thursday, 8 p.m. Temperance Meeting. Saturday, 7.30 p.m. Prayer Meeting. 8.30. Church Concert.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST.—1st Sunday after Epiphany, 9th January, 1910. Holy Communion, 7.30 a.m. Matins 11 a.m. Venite, Russell; Psalms, Crochet, Macfarren. Turler, Jones; Te Deum, Russell, Jones, Pys; Litanies, Russell, Jones, 4.30, 4.45 and 4.50. Threefold Amen. Evening, 8.30 p.m. Psalms, Chants of the 8th evening, 2nd set; Magnificat, Macfarren; Nunc Dimittis, Felton; Hymns, 425, 407, 384 and 18; Threefold Amen.

The Church Lanch Daywing will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the service between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m. and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 6; returning afterwards). The *Answering Pentateuch* is the 'all flag'. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, etc., provided.

Sunday School 10-10.45 a.m. Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Minister, Rev. C. H. Hickling, 11 a.m. Worship, Hymns, 378, 22, 24. Psalm 99 (York). Anthem, "Lift up your heads" (Hopkins). 4 p.m. Sunday Schools. 8 p.m. Worship, Hymns, 10, 507, 226, 385. Wednesday, 6.45 p.m. Study Circle: "Jesus Christ and the Poor." Thursday, 9 p.m. Library, Club, Irish Evening, Moore Centenary. Conducted by Hon. Sir F. H. and Lady May. Open to the Public. Friday, 8 p.m. Christian Endeavour Society.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONGKONG.—9th January. Sunday after Epiphany. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses Festival; Venite, Savage; Psalms, Crochet, Macfarren, Turler and Fursar; Te Deum, Lawes, Cooke and Hopkins; Benedictus, Langdon; Hymns, 80, 438 78 and Evening (6.45 p.m.) Responses, Festival; Psalms, Davy, Fymer and Wallace; Magnificat; Nunc Dimittis, Sunset in B flat; Anthem, "With all Thy Hosts." West, Hymns, 79 and 230; Sevenfold Amen. Voluntarys, Andantino D. Nat.—Lomero; Overture—Hollins. N.B.—Psalms 47, Veres 1, 2, 5, and 6 in union; Psalm 48, Veres 1, 2 at 1.13 in union; Psalm 49, Veres 2, 4, 15 and G.P.P. in union. Preacher—Rev. J. Beatty, n.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOWLOON.—1st Sunday after Epiphany, 9th January, 1910. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. in British School. Evening Service at 8 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. Bishop of the Diocese. Services on Sundays and Holy Communion on 1st, 2nd and 4th Sundays of the month at noon, on 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a.m., Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. Evening Prayer at 8 p.m. Children's Services on 1st Sundays of every alternate month at 3 p.m.



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MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

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"PRINCESS ALICE"—10,911—ON MARCH 23RD.

Capt. P. Grosch.

"KLEIST"—9,000—ON APRIL 6TH.

Capt. O. Pahnke.

"PRINZ LUDWIG"—9,630—ON APRIL 20TH.

Capt. F. V. Binzer.

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TRANS-PACIFIC WIRELESS EXPERIMENTS.

UNSUCCESSFUL DIRECTLY, BUT INDIRECTLY INSTRUCTIVE.

It is officially reported, says the *Japan Gazette*, that the renewed wireless experiments between Japan and Hawaii, which were concluded on the night of December 19th, proved unsuccessful, but during the latest experiments the Japanese authorities ascertained that there was only a space of 400 or 500 miles between the Japanese and Hawaiian wireless ranges. The above fact was discovered by the Choshi station on the night of the 19th at about eight o'clock, when the P.M. steamer *Korea* was 2,750 miles off Cape Inuboye and 550 miles off Kure, Hawaii. At that time the Choshi station clearly heard signals from the steamer, which was calling the Kure station. The operations on the *Korea*, which uses electric power of five kilowatts, affected the Choshi station, but no message could be received from the Kure station, the electric power of which is more than ten k.w., from which the *Korea* was then only 550 miles distant. This is thought to be due to the position of the Kure station and the direction of its antennae, which are arranged in such a way as to facilitate communication with San Francisco. The latest wireless experiments between Japan and Hawaii, though unsuccessful, produced a record message covering some 2,800 miles, and the belief obtains that should arrangements be further improved wireless communication between Japan and Hawaii will be practicable.

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It is a Liquid Food in prodigious form containing all the bracing, soothing and tonic effects of the choicest hops. Newly Non-alcoholic. Highly recommended by the local medical profession in Cases of DEBILITY after MALARIA, from OVERWORK or other causes, ANEMIA, NERVOUSNESS or DYSPEPSIA. Samples on Application.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED: PABST (American) BEER, in barrels or 120 bottles. In view of the Arrival of the American Fleet in a few days, please order early, as our stock is limited.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 14th December, 1909. [1519]

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THORNE'S OLD VAT



SCOTCH WHISKY.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	DELHI	Jan. 8th	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP	SIGILIA	About 12th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
ANG. COLOMBO. PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. U. H. Watkins, R.N.R.	Jan.	
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NYANZA	About 15th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	About 21st Jan.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	On 8th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 9th Jan., 10 A.M.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 9th Jan., 10 A.M.
MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 10th Jan., 4 P.M.
TSINGTAU, WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO	"NANCHANG"	On 10th Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 11th Jan., 3 P.M.
ZAMBUANGA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 12th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 13th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHU"	On 16th Jan., 10 A.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 18th Jan., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 20th Jan., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

MANILA CARNIVAL, 5TH to 14TH FEBRUARY.—S.S. "TEAN" will sail hence for Manila on 1st February and S.S. "TAMING" sails from Manila on 15th idem for Hongkong. Special Reduced return fare of \$50.

FAST SCHEDULE SHANGHAI LINE.—S.S. "ANHU" "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"HOPSANG"	Saturday, 8th Jan., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"WOSANG"	Monday, 10th Jan., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 14th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Friday, 21st Jan., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 21st Jan., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Saturday, 22nd Jan., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA LAISANG	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 1st Feb., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NANSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 6 days in Japan, if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Telephone No. 216, Tel. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN, GOTHENBURG and Baltic Ports	"CANTON"	About 5th Jan., 1910.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"INDIEN"	On 17th Jan., "
COPENHAGEN and Baltic Ports	"INDIEN"	Middle of Febr., "

For Further Particulars apply to

MELOHRS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1909.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SLENDOR ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAINUN," Capt. Evans	SWATOW	(SUNDAY, 9th Jan., at 10 A.M.)
"HAIYAN," Capt. J. S. Roach	SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW.	(TUESDAY, 11th Jan., at 10 A.M.)
"HAIYANG," Capt. A. E. Hodgins	SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW.	(FRIDAY, 14th Jan., at 10 A.M.)

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:

S.S. SEGOVIA	15th Jan.
S.S. SAMBIA	2nd Febr.
S.S. ANDALUSIA	9th Febr.
S.S. SAXONIA	17th Febr.
S.S. C. FERD. LABISZ	27th Febr.
S.S. AMERLA	12th March.

Further Particulars, apply to—

Hongkong, 4th January, 1910.

HOMEWARD.

FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:

S.S. SCANDIA	15th Jan.
FOR MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SITHONIA	20th Jan.
FOR MARSEILLES & HAMBURG:	
S.S. BRASILIA	10th Febr.
FOR NEW YORK:	
S.S. VANDALIA	19th Jan.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO).

S.S. KIYO MARU	9,500 tons gross	Sail Feb. 26th, at Noon.
S.S. BUJO MARU	6,000	" April 27th, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	6,000	" "

For particulars apply to

N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1909.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	KAMO MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer, AKI MARU Capt. K. Sato, KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hagino,	9,000 7,000 7,000	WED'DAY, 19th Jan., at Daylight. WED'DAY, 2nd Feb., at Daylight. WED'DAY, 16th Feb., at Daylight.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE (INABA MARU leaving Hongkong 8th Jan., due Kobe 13th Jan., connects)	AWA MARU Capt. A. Keith,	6,500	WED'DAY, 19th Jan., from YOKOHAMA.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE (NIKKO MARU leaving Hongkong 19th Jan., due Kobe 25th & Yokohama 27th Jan., connects)	SANUKI MARU Capt. K. Homma,	6,500	SATURDAY, 29th Jan., from KOBE.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine, NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi,	5,000 6,000	FRIDAY, 21st Jan., at Noon. THURSDAY, 17th Febr., at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and COLOMBO	TOSA MARU Capt. Y. Nomura,	6,000	TUESDAY, 11th January.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thompson,	9,000	WED'DAY, 12th Jan., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	BOMBAY MARU Capt. Evans,	5,000	FRIDAY, 14th January.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi,	6,000	WED'DAY, 19th Jan., at Noon.

† Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. ‡ Cargo only. * Carries Deck Passengers.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class Through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail. From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days. For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 8th Jan., Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 15th Jan., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1910.

THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED. FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAYS OF 1910.

Head Office for the Far East:—
16, DES VEAUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Japan Office:—
14, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

759

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.



FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
TACOMA via MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU" Capt. T. Saito,	6,182	FRIDAY, 21st Jan., at Noon.
TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU" Capt.		WED'DAY, 23rd Febr., at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMSUI via SWATOW, & AMOY	"DALJIN MARU" Capt. Y. KUBURAKI	SUNDAY, 9th Jan., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU" Capt. T. SURUGA	THURSDAY, 13th Jan., at Daylight
ANPING via SWATOW, & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. K. SUGI	WED'DAY, 19th Jan., at 8 A.M.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. First Class Cuisine. The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

877

T. ARIMA,
MANAGER

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

S.S. "MACEDONIA."

(10,500 TONS.)

CAPTAIN C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

THIS THROUGH MAIL STEAMER FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON VIA BOMBAY WILL LEAVE HONGKONG ON MARCH 19th, 1910, STAYING AT BOMBAY 24 HOURS ONLY AND IS DUE TO ARRIVE AT—

MARSEILLES APRIL 16TH.
LONDON APRIL 23RD.

FARES TO LONDON.—

1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE; £106.14 RETURN.
2ND " £48.8 " £ 72.12 "

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

1075

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	Leave to COLOMBO	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON	Due MARSEILLES (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	Due LONDON (1 day later)
Steamer	Tons	1 P.M. SATURDAY	Steamer	Tons	SATURDAY
ABDIA	7000	February 5	MANTUA	11000	March 5
ASSAYE	7500	February 19	PERSTA	7951	March 11
DELTA	8000	March 5	MALWA	11000	March 25
MACEDONIA	10500	March 19	(Through Steamer calling at BOMBAY)		April 8
DEVANHA	8000	April 2	MONGOLIA	10600	April 16
ASSAYE	8000	April 16	MAHORA	10500	April 30
DELTA	7500	April 30	MOREA	11000	May 6
DELHI	8000	May 14	MOOLTAN	10000	May 20
					June 3
					June 18

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong or at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON (Including Surtax):
1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE. £106.14 RETURN.
2nd " £48.8 " £ 72.12 "

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON.

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG	Due LONDON
SYELA	January about	about 12
SUMATRA	February 9	March 25
NYANZA	February 23	March 9
SUNDA	March 6	May 7
NILE	April 20	June 4
SABDINIA	May 4	June 18
NORE	May 18	July 2

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES.

FARES TO LONDON (Including Surtax):

1st SALOON £55.0 SINGLE. £82.10 RETURN.
2nd " £39.10 " £57.4

* Carry 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers.
For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

1076

EX S.S. "BRASILIA."

NEW SAMPLES OF
PIECEGOODS. SOCKS. SINGLETS
AND PERFUMERY.

FOR INSPECTION INVITES:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

43-1A]

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

✉ Mails from EUROPE via SIBERIA—

Date of Dispatch from London.	Date due in Hongkong.	Vessel.
15th, 17th and 18th December.	10th inst.	Kwangtee.

Postal Guides for the Year 1910, are now on sale ... 50 cents each.

The Siberian mail will in future be sent from Shanghai to Dalay via Chifu; if no steamer is available from Shanghai to Dalay direct.

The Empress of China, with the Canadian mail, left Shanghai on Thursday, the 6th inst. at 4 a.m., and may be expected here to-day.

FOR	PER	DATE.
Hongkong, Samarra and Sourabaya ...	Hinsong ...	Saturday, 8th, 8.00 A.M.
Manila ...	Hinsong ...	Saturday, 8th, 10.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarra, Sourabaya and Macassar ...	Tykhini ...	Saturday, 8th, 10.00 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via Tutuoria (Late Letters 11.00 to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Dunedin and Fremantle ...	Sui Tai ...	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
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Hongkong, Samarra and Sourabaya ...	Hinsong ...	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila ...	Hinsong ...	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarra, Sourabaya and Macassar ...	Tykhini ...	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.

Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Dunedin and Fremantle ...	Sui Tai ...	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
Hongkong, Samarra and Sourabaya ...	Hinsong ...	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila ...	Hinsong ...	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarra, Sourabaya and Macassar ...	Tykhini ...	Saturday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.

TO-DAY.
11 A.M.—Auction of Flour, at the H. & K. W. & G. Co.'s Godowns, by Messrs. Hughes & Hong.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.
Tuesday, 11th Jan.—Annual Meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society in City Hall, at 5.15 p.m.

Wednesday, 12th Jan.—Auction of Booths and Matched, on the Spot, by Messrs. Hughes & Hong.

Saturday, 15th Jan.—Extraordinary General Meeting, The China Light & Power Co., Ltd. Monday, 17th Jan.—Entertainment—"The Powder"—at Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club.

Thursday, 10th Feb.—China New Year. Monday, 14th Feb.—King Alfred Dance, City Hall.

Tuesday, 15th Feb.—Hongkong Jockey Club Races begin.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

January 7th.

ON LONDON—
Telegraphic Transfer ... 1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ... 1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight ... 1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight ... 1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 6 months sight ... 1/9 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight ... 1/9 1/2

ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand ... 22 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight ... 22 1/2

ON GERMANY—
On demand ... 18 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ... 4 1/2
Credits, at 60 days sight ... 4 1/2

ON BOMBAY—
Telegraphic Transfer ... 13 1/2
Bank, on demand ... 13 1/2

ON CALCUTTA—
Telegraphic Transfer ... 13 1/2
Bank, on demand ... 13 1/2

ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, at sight ... 7 1/2
Private, 30 days sight ... 7 1/2
On demand ... 7 1/2

ON YOKOHAMA—
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SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 7TH, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$1,000, sales
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$65, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	12/6	\$10, buyers		
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$12, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$6, buyers
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$9.50, sal. & sel.
CORPORATE MILLS.—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 140.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$6.10.
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 73.
Loan-King, Hong C. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 425.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$16 1/2, sellers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$61, sal. & sel.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$50, sal. & buy.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$60	\$59	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 72 1/2, x.d.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 130.
SEAWATER & CO., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$11, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$7 1/2, sal. & buy.
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$210, buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$20, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$27, buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$180, sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$25, sellers
INSURANCES.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$145.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$118, sales
China Trade Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$92, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$370, sellers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 113, buy.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$900, sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$250.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$102, sal. & sel.
Hamphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$48, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$30, sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 119.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$44, sellers
MINING.—				



SAINT-RAPHAEL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged, invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

- (1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
- (2) A METAL SEAL advertising C. STEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

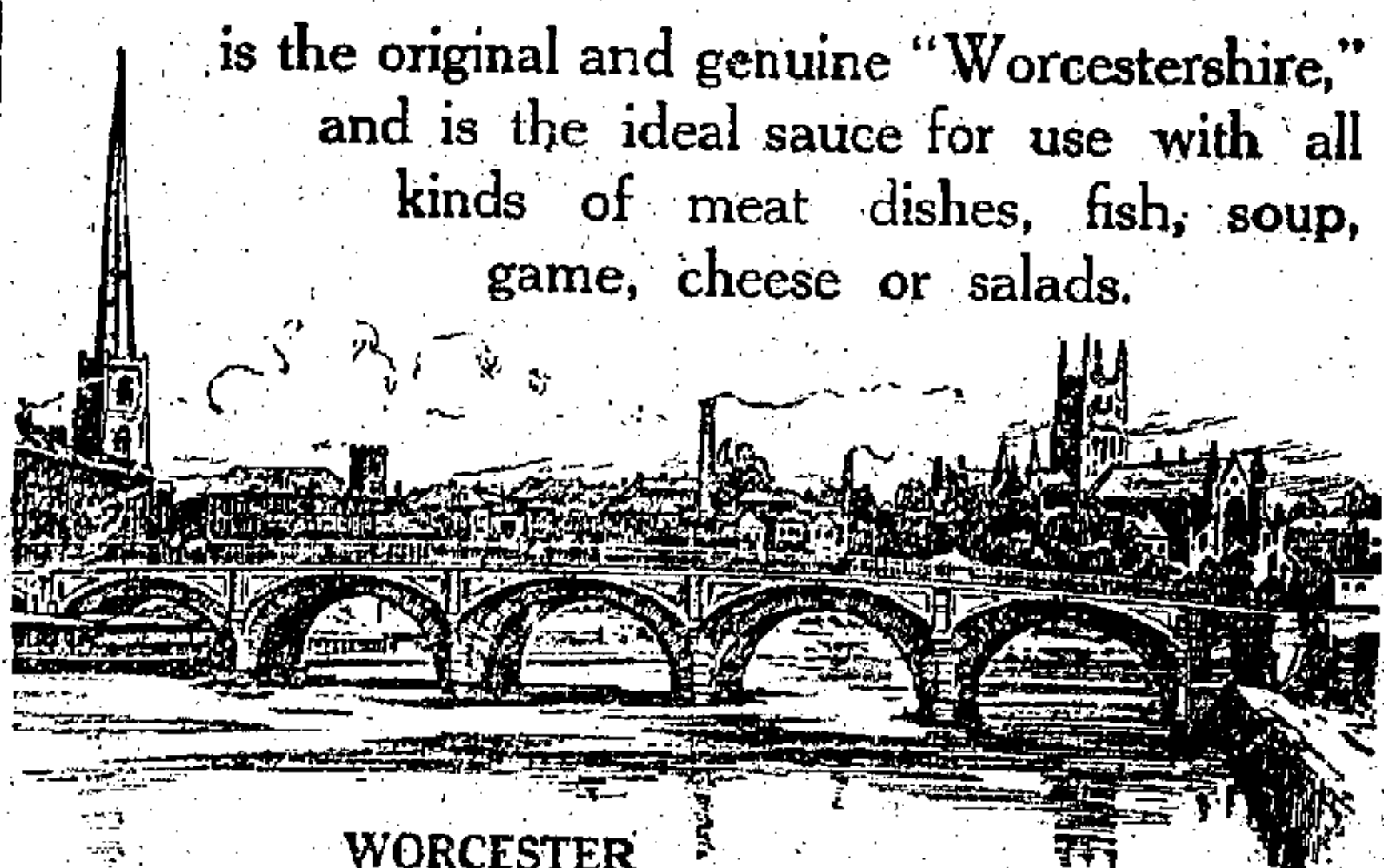
COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS: CALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., HONGKONG.



LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

is the original and genuine "Worcestershire," and is the ideal sauce for use with all kinds of meat dishes, fish, soup, game, cheese or salads.



WORCESTER

—the beautiful and historic city in the West of England where this sauce has always been made, and whence it continues to be exported in ever-increasing quantities to all parts of the world.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

BOVRIL

Tempts you to Eat and Feeds you.

Whether at home, at the office, in the restaurant, or in the theatre, a cup of Bovril is easily and quickly procured.

ALWAYS INSIST UPON BOVRIL, AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.



Wright & Greig's
"Premier"
Scotch Whisky.

JUST THE SAME AS YOU GET AT HOME IN SCOTLAND.

WRIGHT & GREIG, LTD., Dallas Dhu Distillery,
Forres, Elginshire.

Head Office: 64 Waterloo Street,
Glasgow.

SIR W. WHITE ON AN IMPERIAL NAVY.

In his lucid and instructive address delivered on Wednesday, as Chairman of the Council of the Society of Arts, Sir William White very appropriately took for his subject the great topic of "An Imperial Navy." Budgets come and Budgets go, but the burden and the problem of Imperial Defence are always with us and always will be with us, not merely with the people of this country, but with the people of the whole Empire, so long and so far as the Empire endures as a single political organism acknowledging a common allegiance to the Crown. In the current year great and even unexampled progress has been made towards the mutual distribution of the burden and towards a comprehensive solution of the problem. We are still at the beginning of things, no doubt, but in these high imperial matters good beginnings, however small they may look at the time, are the only really great beginnings, and the auspicious beginnings of the year being the outcome of mutual understandings and of a spontaneous recognition throughout the Empire of aims, needs, and purposes which all parts of it have in common, are for that very reason pregnant with the seeds of almost incalculable growth in the future. Few men are better qualified than Sir William White to do justice to this great and inspiring theme. Not only has he had as large a share as any man in the material construction of the modern British Navy, not only has he been a witness of the intellectual outlook associated with rare powers of lucid exposition, but in particular he has only lately returned from a prolonged visit to Canada during which he "enjoyed exceptional opportunities for discussing the matter with fellow-citizens resident in that great Dominion and of becoming acquainted with the Colonial point of view." In other words, Sir William White, already a man of Imperial mind by nature, temperament and professional experience, has further qualified himself by personal converse to understand and interpret the mind of the Empire as manifested in what is certainly not the least flourishing and progressive of the Dominions beyond the seas.

Canada, it is true, has not always been in the forefront of the movement towards greater unity of purpose and effort in the organization of Imperial defence. There are still certain cross-currents of sentiment and policy to be reckoned with, as Sir William White himself acknowledges, and as may be seen from the debates now proceeding in the Dominion Parliament. It is therefore all the more satisfactory to learn from Sir William White that, in spite of local differences of opinion and, in some cases, of policy, the Imperial idea has already taken shape among all classes in all parts of Canada in a universal recognition of the principle that must lie at the root of any well-conceived system of Imperial defence on the one hand, and of the realization of the fact that, in the Dominion of Canada, as in the Dominion of the United Kingdom, the interests of the Empire are inseparable from the interests of the Dominion. Sir William White, in his address, has shown us that the Imperial idea has already taken shape among all classes in all parts of Canada in a universal recognition of the principle that must lie at the root of any well-conceived system of Imperial defence on the one hand, and of the realization of the fact that, in the Dominion of Canada, as in the Dominion of the United Kingdom, the interests of the Empire are inseparable from the interests of the Dominion. Sir William White, in his address, has shown us that the Imperial idea has already taken shape among all classes in all parts of Canada in a universal recognition of the principle that must lie at the root of any well-conceived system of Imperial defence on the one hand, and of the realization of the fact that, in the Dominion of Canada, as in the Dominion of the United Kingdom, the interests of the Empire are inseparable from the interests of the Dominion.

For this reason the organization of an Imperial Navy must always be the dominant factor in the problem of Imperial defence. Other factors, especially the military factor, are not less indispensable, but the organization of an Imperial Navy is the condition precedent of their coming into effective play for any but purely local purposes. Now, for things at least are required—namely, money, ships, men, ports, and a definite and well-considered scheme of naval defence adapted to the requirements of all parts of the Empire. Of these the last is, as Sir William White well insists, by far the most indispensable. The different Dominions of the Empire prefer their share in the common task of providing an Imperial Navy should, as regards the first four of these requirements, incline to some one or more of them rather than to others; and, as a matter of fact, the agreement formulated at the recent Conference provides for a wide latitude in this respect, the broad principle being that the Dominions must be free to choose for themselves and to exercise full discretion and control within the limits of their choice. How this principle will work out in all the various advantages will accrue in accordance with the terms of the agreement, alike to the United Kingdom and the Dominions, may be seen from Sir William White's masterly exposition of the situation. But the one indispensable requirement on which the due co-ordination of all the others depends, though implicitly involved in that recent agreement, is not explicitly provided thereby. If, says Sir William White, with irresistible cogency, the ideal of an Imperial Navy is to be realized on the lines agreed upon at the recent Conference, it will undoubtedly be found necessary to create a General Naval Staff corresponding in character to the General Military Staff already established. Thus, on broad Imperial grounds, as well as for the reasons advanced by the Perseus Committee, the creation of a Naval War Staff at the Admiralty to serve as the nucleus of a General Naval Staff of the Empire is manifestly indispensable to the further development and organization of that Imperial Navy of which the recent agreement has already laid the foundation. For that reason we would direct special attention to what Sir William White has so well said on this vitally important topic.—The Times.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

THE DANCE SEASON.

Christmas always seems to arrive with a bounding, reminding one of the old historic verse recording how "Philip, with a tiger's pounce," descended on a certain city and made it his own. The month of November begins the pace, and a gentle incline brings us to the first week in December, when the accelerator becomes accentuated. Presents are in the foreground of every mind, and suitable frocks for merry-making occasions occupy very greatly the minds of girls and many women. To a woman ever fond to appreciate the charms of a becoming gown? Nay, verily! The choice of gowns for dancing in begins with the great question: "long or short?" Opinion is very fairly and equally divided on the point. At a dance given last week about half the gowns were short, the rest long enough to rest a couple of inches on the ground at the back. It is not easy to decide which is the more graceful. Lessons ought to be given in the art of holding up a long skirt. It is but too easy to ruin the effect of a charming frock by clutching it tightly across the body.

DOWN'S ALL-IN-ONE.

At this time, the first smart one of the season, there was not a single gown of the old skirt and bodice description. All were in one piece, in the princess style, and many of a tightness that would shock the prudish individual who, a few years ago, described round dances as "close-bodied whirings." This tightness was in some cases, heightened by the skirt being drawn in by means of trimming somewhere in the region of the knees at the back. At first one might imagine that this would interfere with the freedom of the limbs in dancing. It would do so, verily, if these bands were in front, but as they are always at the back, there is no restraint of the sort. An old rose crepe de-chine made in this way, all in one, extremely tight-fitting, in fact moulding the slight figure of a wearer from shoulder to knee. Long limp embroidery in gold and old rose appeared rather to press it in to the waist and hips and immediately above the knees a band of crepe, beginning at either side of this embroidery, passed round the side and back, the width of the fulness of this important part of skirt being gathered into it.

DO THE DASH!

Such effects, these have ceased to surprise. The dash has called on to aid and emphasize them, possibly we may be returning rapidly to the skin gown which inspired the wits and the fashions in the eighties. A gown at the dance last night illustrated what the dash can do in a minute. It was a very lovely Greek silk with soft folds veiled with dull grey-green voile in tufted form, the front skirt enough to show a quarter-yard of the blue undergown of the back entirely covering it, the whole edged with a jewelled galon. This was perfect. But there had been added a brick-red sash, caught in the tunic above the knees, set on it flat and square, meeting at the back (straight lines) and falling in two square flaps over the lower part of the skirt at the back.

THE PRETTY PETTICOAT.

Withhold gown the pretty petticoat is not a matter of such importance as with a long one, but it is not a point to be neglected in any of the long skirts, held up for dancing, revealing inches of the petticoat. This season it is in the same material as the gown, and given was made by a girl with lovely coloured masses of autumn hair with gown, head and satin shoes in a dull shade of blue, which exactly suited her splendid hair, ring out all its burnished lights. Another, wearing white satin and lace, had a petticoat lightly frilled at the edge with eye, and nothing could have been better than effect. Gold shoes were worn with this, the eye to the toe. Equally successful was a light dress in chamois silk strewn with pale blue and worn over a pleated white petticoat edged with a ruche of the same. The stockings were white lace, and the shoes were white. Before quitting the subject of petticoats it is well to remark that both for day and evening wear they are quite short this winter. The unhygienic trailing petticoats of years ago have disappeared, let us hope for ever.

EVENING GOWNS READY TO WEAR.
Long evening gowns ready to wear are to be had in black net embroidered in black and gold with an elaborate design of lilies. Over it falls transparent overdress of Nile green tulle caught up on one side with a jewelled clasp, and with satin with overdress of Nile green with Alencon lace and trimmed with the shoulders with mother-of-pearl and moonlight sequins and jowelling; and a lilac gown in soft black satin with a long tunic of jet embroidered net, with guipure and sleeves of tacked net.

THE DINNER GOWN.

Merons who have not permitted themselves to become too massive have a pleasing choice of graceful dinner gowns just now. Jet is in even greater favour than ever, and a black chiffon velvet princess gown has a complete overdress in fishy-out jet. This latter consists of a kind of skirt bolero band across the front and back immediately below the décolletage, with long, pointed stole in front, and long, narrow coat at the back, the edges just visible at the sides where the coat is so cut as to define the figure. The jet is further enriched by large and small roundels of embroidery in jet and dull oxidized jewellery in faint green, the embroidery showing an outline of faint green in the midst of the sparkling black. A ruby velvet gown has bretelles of jet with long stole to match edged with fringe, and the short velvet sleeves are supplemented by a jet tulle and fringe.

THE SEQUIN "TOP."

Do any economists read Thursday's Globe? If so, a word in their ear! Last year's evening gowns may be too well known to one's circle of acquaintance to be worn again this winter. Our suggestion is to take off the trimmings, leaving a plain satin or velvet gown, all made in one. Then to buy a sequin tunic of princess form with sleeves down to the wrists and partly falling over the hands, and wear the gown with this. The two of the most graceful shapes, and one of the prettiest and most practical has a rounded part in front, partially open at the sides, and then falling very low on the under dress at the back. Lace is at least equally admirable and useful in this capacity, but more expensive, if real.

THE BEST GOWN.

For a quiet dinner a well-made rest-gown is quite suitable. It is easily got into, and may be very graceful. One of these is in grey-green tulle with a deep shaped flounce and a long coat cut high at the back with a square décolleté and half-length sleeves. It is made of black lace or spotted net, and is bordered all round with five rows of arrow-satin or ribbon velvet. The form is very graceful, and may be either long-waisted or Empire at the back.—X. AND Y. in the Globe.

PREMIUM BONDS

WE are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.
WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?
They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £10,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.
EASY PAYMENTS
We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from 15s. to £20.
Write for Handbook, sent post free.
MELVILLE, GILY & CO., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France).

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Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.

[1565]

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AN IMPORTANT SAVING
Can be effected if you order your clothes from London.
JOHN J. M. BULT,
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140, Fenchurch St., London, Eng.,
has a Special Department in his business for attending to the requirements of those abroad, where the same personal attention is given which has built up his reputation at home. He guarantees the best quality cloth—the best styles also.

PRICES are as follows:
Frock Coat and Vest - - - from 85/-
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A choice of Tweeds, Flannels, Cheviots and Serges may be had. Kindly state which required—and the colour—when writing for patterns. Self-measurement forms on application. As a regular fit is guaranteed, Customers' measures, an accurate fit is guaranteed.

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RIGAUD'S KANANGA OF JAPAN TOILET WATER

Beware of imitations.

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KEATING'S LOZENGES

THE WORST COUGH
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value.
Sold in bottles everywhere.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION

This successful popular remedy is used in all the hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Volp and others, surpassing everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1
In a remarkably short time, after a few days only, removes all discharges, suppurating infections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of abscesses and other serious ailments.
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For exhaustion, and those used up feelings resulting from dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, etc. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to those suffering from enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

MERRYWEATHERS' HOSE.

"Dub Sub" (double substance) Brand—Hand-woven Canvas, Oak Bark Tanned to prevent rot. Specially suitable for Climate of China. Made at Greenwich Works.

The Best Hose is the Cheapest.

MERRYWEATHERS caution all Buyers against imitations. See that the name as well as the brand is on every length.

Write for "Hats on Hose," No. 2641.
MERRYWEATHER & SONS,
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Works—GREENWICH, S.E.—LONDON.

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Efficiency because absolutely pure. English Oil Not made of Graftine. In all directions. All Chemists.

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